The A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter contains a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

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AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

VOL. 5, NO. 7 WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1915. WHOLE NO. 215

MINERS' LONG STRIKE ENDS

Cleveland, O., May 15.—The 12-months' strike in the eastern Ohio coal fields has ended with victory for these 12,000 members of the United Mine Workers of America. The strike has been bitterly contested, and its triumphant end is an epoch in American trades unionism, as it again emphasizes the power of economic organization, when backed by determined men.

The cause of the strike was the refusal of operators to accept the Ohio anti-screen law, which compelled payment for all coal mined above the screened. Eastern Ohio operators demanded a rate of 44½ cents a ton because of the law. Operators in other sections of the state were paying the union rate, 47 cents, and were accepting the law.

The strike settlement provides for 47 cents, run of mine basis. This has been accepted by the miners' grievance committee, subject to ratification by the miners' convention, to be held at Wheeling.

The settlement means that the miners, through their economic organization, have forced recognition of the principle contained in the Green anti-screen law, and which they have urged for the past twenty years. At this writing attempts are being made to repeal the Green law and make it "optional," but some miners say they are now in a position to enforce the run of mine system through the trade unions, without depending on the law.

Other provisions in the eastern Ohio strike settlement call for arbitration of all questions in dispute. This applies to the discharge of miners.

Secretary-Treasurer Wm. Green of the United Mine Workers union states that the international union of miners, the organization, other labor organizations and sympathizers paid $1,504,000 to the support of the strike, which attracted nation-wide attention because of the tenacity of these loyal unionists during the past winter.

FOLLOWS U. S. SUPREME COURT

Columbus, O., May 15.—The state supreme court has followed the decision of the United States supreme court in the Danbury hatters' case, and has made it illegal to discharge a worker because of membership in a union. The Ohio court affirmed the judgment of the Hamilton county (Cincinnati) court of appeals in the suit of a member of a union dismissed from the Cincinnati Shoe Workers' union, who asked redress because he was discharged from Ohio courts because the United States supreme court that a worker can quit for no reason or any reason, and the employer has the right to refuse to hire.

Trade unionists in this state say that even were the law upheld, anti-union employers would find ways to evade it, and these workers point to the fact that hostile employers do not usually make it a practice to give membership in a union as the reason for dismissal.

The decision is used as an argument for the necessity of strong organization among the workers to protect them from being victimized.

The Ohio statute was passed in 1902. The Ohio supreme court was divided on the question.

UNIONISM PAYS, IS WORLD STORY

Melbourne, Australia, May 15.—Unionism is the best investment a worker can make, declared J. H. Prendergast in an address before the Cold Storage Employes' union, which started in 1894 with 30 members, and has now enrolled 735. At one time wages were 6d (12 cents). The rates now are 8d (31 cents) per hour (33⅓ cents), with extra pay for overtime. The speaker showed that the annual sum of 26s (4.56) was responsible an average increase of $325 per year, "which was a long way better than any other investment."

LONE MINER DEFEATS COMPANY.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., May 15.—Joseph Lenovanage of Buck Mountain has won his fight in an arbitration case with the Lehigh Valley Coal company, which is ordered to pay him $75 for time lost because of the dispute. Proceedings were conducted under the conciliation and arbitration agreement between the operators and miners. Judge Boyer, of Wilmington, Del., decided the controversy, which had a different ending from the days when miners were unorganized and were discharged if they dared to protest.

RETAIL CLERKS ARE ACTIVE.

Richmond, Ind., May 15.—Retail Clerks' union is conducting a vigorous organizing campaign in this city. These workers are using plenty of printers' ink to advertise these benefits:

Care for members when sick, aid beneficiaries of deceased members, secures a shorter workday for members; maintains a higher standard of wages for service rendered; 25-15 rendering relations between employer and employe.

RESULT OF UNIONISM.

Benton, Harber, Mich., May 15.—Secretary Whittaker, of the state council of carpenters, points to this city and near-by St. Joseph as examples of what workers can do through trades unionism. Four years ago carpenters in these cities were unorganized and received 25-15 cents an hour. They now have a 36 per cent organization and receive 42 1-2 cents with a Saturday half-holiday.

PASS PRISON REFORM BILL.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 15.—The house of representatives passed without opposition a bill providing that convicts shall be employed in the manufacture of such articles as can be purchased by state and county institutions, thus removing them from direct competition with free labor generally. Provision is also made for the payment to prisoners of a certain proportion of their wages, while the balance is to go to their dependents.

VIOLATE LABOR LAWS.

Charleston, S. C., May 15.—On the complaint of state authorities, manufacturers and merchants in this city have been fined for violating the laws regulating hours of labor for females. Sensational developments were expected in one of the cases, that of a girl under more than sixty hours a week, but the accused employer pleaded guilty.

SIGNING CARPENTERS' SCALE.

Wheeling, W. Va., May 15.—Opposition to the wage scale of carpenters and mill workers in this section is breaking down and these unionists report that they have less than a score on strike roll at the present time.

WANT ARBITRATOR PROBED

Chicago, May 15.—Congressional investigation of the appointment of Charles Nagel, as a member of the recent railroad arbitration board, is demanded in a resolution adopted at a conference of railroad engineers' and firemen's brotherhood officials. Nagel is ex-secretary of commerce and labor, and was protested by the representatives of the two brotherhoods just prior to the award's publication. The resolution, which follows, also asks that the award be investigated:

"After careful consideration of all facts in connection with recent arbitration and carefully reading all records in connection therewith, it is the unanimous desire of the chairmen representing all engineers, firemen, and hostlers employed on lines west of Chicago that a congressional investigation of the entire matter is not only desirable but, in our judgment, necessary. If controversies of this character are to be peaceably adjusted, as we are firmly of the opinion the makers of the law contemplated the neutral members should not be biased in favor of railroads but should be neutral in the true sense of the word.

"And we submit that Charles Nagel was not a neutral, inasmuch as it was clearly shown by the records that he was also a federal board of mediation and conciliation as a neutral arbitrator in the recent eastern railroad case between railroads and firemen and western railroads, is coexecutor and cotrustee of the estate of the late George Pullman, which handles the large holdings of railroad securities, and further:

"The said Charles Nagel is a director of the Union Trust company, of St. Louis, and in the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company of Milwaukee, both of which corporations are even larger holders of railroad securities than the Bush estate."

The editor says, in part:

"Lawson was charged with the murder of a deputy. Nobody saw Lawson fire the shot that killed the deputy. Nobody heard Lawson issue orders to shoot the deputy. Nobody testified that Lawson had anything to do with the incident.

"Lawson was one of hundreds of men, women, and children who had been put out of house and home by the operators and who lived in the tent colony.

"Because of his position as a union officer, Lawson was recognized by the operators as their leader. The operators' theoretical ground that Lawson was the commander of the men, some of whom fought with the deputies, Lawson was accused of the worst crime a man can commit, and put on trial.

"Lawson's life was to be the forfeit. A jury found him guilty. The state calls it a great victory for law and order.

"Remembering the massacre of Ludlow, the activity in the labor world, Nobody heard Lawson issue orders to the militia, the stupidity and the cowardice of the state, and the conditions imposed upon men, women, and children by the operators with the consent of the state and in violation of the law, as the facts been expressly shown, the conviction of Lawson was a travesty on justice, a mockery and an outrage that adds another smear to Colorado's mean record."

PRAISE TO THE LIVING.

San Francisco, May 15.—In referring to President Gompers' praise of Andrew Furuseth in the American Federationist, the editor of the Seamen's Journal, ending of agitation for the seamen's law, the Labor Clarion of this city says:

"Editor Gompers seems to take personal pride in this achievement and well he may, for no one has labored more earnestly and intelligently for the enactment of the law than the president of the American Federation of Labor.

Andrew Furuseth comes in for some well-deserved words of commendation. The 'old man' has received so much blame and so little praise during his lifetime that it gives real pleasure to record that splendid tribute.

"For every kind word thus written or spoken we are duly grateful. After the contributions of Furuseth's early years to every man in the ranks of labor, Furuseth furnished the inspiration and leadership. The men who owe allegiance to the International Seamen's Union of America gave loyalty to their leader and by their aid assert which made success possible.

"Hence we repeat: Praise for Furuseth is praise for us all."

STRIKE DID NOT MATURE.

Toronto, Ontario, May 15.—The much heralded strike of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employes did not mature. This organization is a believer in "Canada for Candians," and does not favor the importation of labor. Board of Labor, whose affiliates in this city and other sections of Canada have numerous railroad contracts.

The Industrial Banner, official paper of the Trades and Labor Council, gives this advice to the "Canadian" unions.

"If the members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employes, instead of belonging to a weak and vicious organization, had affiliated with the various craft organizations that compose the system federation on the International railroad, they would not only remove all cause of friction, but advantage their own interests and strengthen the general labor movement.

"The Canadian Brotherhood, moreover, is a cheap class organization, and is not in a position to give adequate financial support to its members in the event of a strike of any magnitude."

FULL CREW LAW REPEALED.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 15.—The state senate has passed the Baldwin bill, giving the state public service commission authority to regulate the size of train crews. The bill carries with it repeal of the full crew law of 1911. The house has taken similar action and the proposal, which was opposed by the railroad brotherhoods and trade unions, now goes to the governor.

TO URGE PENSION THEORY.

Washington, May 15.—The Federal Retirement association has been formed by navy yard machinists in this city. The organization will not be partial to any particular form of retirement, but will devote its energies to education, depending on Congress to work out a pension which it thinks best for federal employes.

FAVOR BOYS' UNIONS.

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 15.—In an address before the annual convention of the International Daily of the metal polishers favored organizing the boys that they may become acquainted with the principles of trades unionism. A committee was appointed to consider the question.

MORRISON AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., May 15.—A. F. of L. Secretary Morrison addressed the Order of Railway Telegraphers' convention in this city. He was introduced by the American Federation of Labor men; referred to the work of the society for an immigration restriction law.

NEW SCALE FOR CAB MEN.

Chicago, May 15.—The Street Car Men's union is preparing a new schedule to present to the companies of this city at the expiration of the present agreement.

WHO ARE THE MILK WAGON DRIVERS?

Indianapolis, May 15.—The United Mine Workers' Journal makes this comment on the unusual advance of a Chicago trade union:

"The vacation season will soon be here, when those who have been tied down to their desks in offices shall be allowed to renew their acquaintanceship with 'Dame Nature,' with the green fields, the mountains, the vast mysterious seas.

"We are reminded of this fact by the news from Chicago that this year, for the first time, it is recognized that those who perform the arduous but necessary labor that makes our present society possible also need a few weeks of rest. This entire month of vacation season will find 2,600 men whose work is so necessary to our very existence that we take their daily services as a 'matter of course,' even as we breathe the free air of heaven, gratefully spent in the charity hospital.

"They organized. Collectively, they demanded more bearable conditions, better wages; more help, so that the hours of each might permit some rest, some recreation. By faithfully standing by their colors, by each other, they have an agreement today that

which it is provided that each driver shall be allowed a two weeks' vacation each summer, with full pay.

"Who are the milk wagon drivers?

"Some of us, many of us, have never even met one. Every morning, when we are ready for breakfast, we go to the door; there find our daily quota of milk. Some one has been attending to our wants while we slept. Some one has driven in from the suburbs, the farm lands, distances of miles, and has supplied this absolute necessity to the entire neighborhood.

"Thirteen years ago the milk wagon drivers of Chicago were unorganized. Their average wage was in the neighborhood of thirty-five dollars per month. For this beggarly wage they were required to work seven days a week and the greater part of seven nights; their hours whatever the employers would impose on them. Not less than twelve hours per day; week in and week out, month after month, with no thought of a let-up, until exhaustion forced a lay off, generally spent in the charity hospital.

"They organized. Collectively, they demanded more bearable conditions, better wages; more help, so that the hours of each might permit some rest, some recreation. By faithfully standing by their colors, by each other, they have an agreement today that guarantees them nineteen dollars per week, and commissions for business in excess of a certain stipulated amount. Last year wages and commissions of all the organized milk drivers in Chicago averaged twenty-two dollars and eighty cents for each driver per week.

"The agreement just reached will assure at least the same wages, with an improvement in the hours of service in the busy months, while considering the necessity of prompt and early deliveries in the heated period. And they have won the privilege of vacation of two weeks on full pay,' the first time that ever it was acknowledged that those who do the necessary, daily tasks are also human; subject to fatigue, that they needing opportunity for recuperation, even as does the more fortunate business man, those engaged in the professional callings.

"And this has been accomplished, not possible only, by the labor unions. Never this also let us blame the walking delegate, the business agent, the agitator. And, as a result, the workers learn the lesson of the necessity for solidarity, for organization, for better methods of collective negotiation; the recognition of the fact that they also are entitled to a share of the fruits of their labors, as well as the present development of civilization."

PROTEST LAWSON'S TRIAL

Scranton, Pa., May 15.—The Evening Times of this city makes vigorous protest on the verdict at Trinidad, Col., in the case of President Lawson of the Colorado district, United Mine Workers of America.

The editor says, in part:

"Lawson was charged with the murder of a deputy. Nobody saw Lawson fire the shot that killed the deputy. Nobody heard Lawson issue orders to shoot the deputy. Nobody testified that Lawson had anything to do with the incident.

"Lawson was one of hundreds of men, women, and children who had been put out of house and home by the operators and who lived in the tent colony.

"Because of his position as a union officer, Lawson was recognized by the operators as their leader. The operators' theoretical ground that Lawson was the commander of the men, some of whom fought with the deputies, Lawson was accused of the worst crime a man can commit, and put on trial.

"Lawson's life was to be the forfeit. A jury found him guilty. The state calls it a great victory for law and order.

"Remembering the massacre of Ludlow, the activity in the labor world, Nobody heard Lawson issue orders to the militia, the stupidity and the cowardice of the state, and the conditions imposed upon men, women, and children by the operators with the consent of the state and in violation of the law, as the facts been expressly shown, the conviction of Lawson was a travesty on justice, a mockery and an outrage that adds another smear to Colorado's mean record."

GUNMEN MUST "SERVE TIME."

Lansing, Mich., May 15.—The state supreme court has affirmed the convictions of four strikebreakers and gunmen imported into the Michigan copper district by Sheriff Thomas Mangan during the recent strike of miners in the northern section of the state.

These gunmen—Albert Gregory, Arthur Davis, William Groff, and Edward Poulin—are the men who, at the hand that terrorized workers in the vicinity of Houghton and Calumet. They were found guilty of murder and sentenced to the Marquette prison in the upper peninsula. Their terms range from seven to fifteen years.

Every effort was made to release these thugs, who are now ordered by the state supreme court to serve their time.

BLACKSMITHS MAKE GAINS.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 15.—Blacksmiths of this district have signed an agreement with the M. Sullivan Dredging company which provides for an 8-hour day on drill boats doing city, state or government work. The wage rate for helpers is $2.75. When overtime is required, for duty and are stopped from working because of weather or other reasons beyond their control, a day's pay. Transportation shall be furnished to and from the boats and arbitration is agreed to in the settlement of disputes.

Agreements carrying similar wage rates clauses are reported to the Empire Engineering company and the Great Lakes Dredge and Dock company and their blacksmiths and helpers.

ROADS' NEW REVENUE HIGHER.

Washington, May 15.—Net revenues per mile on 49,737 miles of Eastern railways for March amounted to $474 as against $455 in March, 1914, according to a statement made by the interstate commerce commission. Railway operating revenues amounted to $90,212,707 in March, 1915, as compared with $86,975,347 in March, 1914; railway operating expenses, $56,643,157, as compared with $54,879,720; net revenue from railway operations, $23,569,019, as compared with $21,864,677; revenue per mile, $1,814, as compared with $1,995; expenses per mile, $1,340, as compared with $1,258; net revenue per mile, $474, as compared with $425.

DO UNSKILLED EAT LESS?

Washington, May 15.—In her annual report, Consumers' League of the District of Columbia, favors the creation of boards in each industry, where the scarcity the lowest legal wage shall be, not for the untried worker, but for the adult, experienced girl and woman.

HUGE SUM FOR PLAYGROUNDS.

Chicago, May 15.—Mayor Thompson announces that his administration will want $1,000,000 for playgrounds next year. He intends to use the city's annual playground appropriation for the purchase of sites and will appeal to citizens to equip them.

BUILDERS ARE ORGANIZING.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 15.—Members of the building trades unions are conducting an active organizing campaign. Committees from the various unions are visiting the recently formed trade unionism and the advantages of solidity.

CONFERENCE AVERTS STRIKE.

Boston, May 15.—Locomotive engineers on the Boston & Maine railroad have adjusted differences with this corporation, as a result of several conferences. At one time a strike seemed probable because of the company's refusal to abide by a signed agreement.

LEATHER CLUB "MERELY STUNS"

Washington, May 15.—Eventually when workers employed by the Pennsylvania railroad go on strike they will be driven back to work by clubs, declared a witness armed with cream puffs and toy balloons.

This is the impression J. C. Harper, superintendent of the Pennsylvania railroad police department, would create in his testimony before the industrial relations commission.

Policeman Harper assured the commission that:

"We equip our men with leather clubs. We object to the use of the blackjack. The blackjack puts a hole in the head, whereas the leather club does not do any more than merely stuns you."

R. R. TRIED TO INCITE RIOT

Washington, May 15.—Riot and bloodshed was the purpose of Pennsylvania railroad officials during the Altoona shopmen's strike of 1911 was the sworn testimony of Samuel D. Hoyer, of Altoona, before the federal industrial relations commission. The witness was mayor of Altoona at the time of the strike. General superintendent G. W. Creighton, he said, had repeatedly urged him to arrest striking employes of the company without cause, and to prevent the employes from parading, even though their parades were conducted in the most orderly manner.

"When I told Mr. Creighton that if I did what he wanted me to do it would cause rioting and bloodshed, he said, 'what of that?'" said Mr. Hoyer.

The ex-mayor declared the strikers were conducting themselves with perfect order, and that there was no lawful reason for interfering with their peaceful assemblages or parades, and that to have done so would precipitate trouble of a serious nature."

The witness told the commission of his efforts to settle the strike. He said Creighton did not appear to want to settle the strike. He seemed to want trouble, and, apparently, was seeking to cause a riot."

URGES UNITY WITH FARMERS.

Columbus, Ga., May 15.—"Co-operation between the Farmers' unions and the trades unions would enable both organizations to secure remedial legislation much easier.", said President Tom Watson, addressing the annual convention of the State Federation of Labor.

"The farmer, as a general rule, regard us selfish, but wherever we have the opportunity to explain to them our objects and principles they are quick to acknowledge their mistake and express a willingness to co-operate with us. I would recommend that efforts be continued to establish a closer relationship with the farmers and never lose an opportunity to attend and address their meetings."

IMMIGRATION FIGURES

Washington, May 15.—Immigration figures for March, issued by the federal department of labor, show that 26,135 immigrants were admitted. The number for February was 16,304.

The largest gains come from southern Europe and other Latin countries. Italy maintains her high average, with 5,000 for March. Portugal contributes the highest percentage—increasing from 61 in February to 411 in March. There were 1,164 Mexicans admitted in March and 654 in February. Japan, on the other hand, totaled 655; Turks, 258; Chinese, 139.

There were 552 more skilled immigrants admitted during March than in the previous month, when the number was 2,426. These unskilled include 3,146 laborers and 1,418 "farm laborers," who, despite their alleged knowledge of farm life, remain in the industrial centers. These aliens, within the industrial, except California, received the following: New York, 4,982; California, 1,579; Massachusetts, 1,308; Pennsylvania, 1,234; Illinois, 1,062.

The "back to the farm" movement evidently does not appeal to the immigrant. These agricultural states received the following during March: South Dakota 12; Wyoming, 10; Kansas, 25; Oklahoma, 21; Kentucky, 17.

INJUNCTIONS WRONG LABOR

Springfield, Ill., May 15.—In urging the state legislature to pass a measure limiting injunction bill, intended to regulate the issuance of these court orders, officers of the State Federation of Labor say:

"It may be said that because violence sometimes occurs in strikes injunctions are necessary to prevent the peace. Just what does that mean? The use of violence is a crime under the law. A man may commit murder, the law provides certain methods of preferring the charge against him, the company's police, provided with counsel, a trial by an impartial jury, and accords him certain rights with which the interest of justice, it has been found necessary to clothe even the meanest criminal. But it is recognized fact that to deny these rights to men charged with crime would result in the conviction of the innocent.

But when a working man goes on strike, judges arbitrarily deprive him of the right of trial by jury, assuming to punish him, not for the commission of the crime forbidden, but for contempt of court. The right accorded to the meanest professional criminal is denied to the working man and women on strike.

"When the court arrogates to itself the power to issue injunctions for the purpose of enforcing contracts, it sets itself above the statutory law, departs from the domain of property rights in which the injunction process has a legitimate place, and invades that of personal rights in a manner for which there can be no excuse, except that of the arbitrary power, the sole judge of the law and the fact, and, if the judgment be declared guilty, of contempt, the extent of the punishment. All of which is in direct violation of the law."

DARES PARTISANS TO ACT.

Sacramento, Cal., May 15.—Threats to apply the initiative and referendum to the law administration elections, has resulted in a "dare" by Governor Johnson, who says:

"I shall welcome a referendum on the non-partisan bill. I wish it could be at once presented to our people. I would like to demonstrate to the country what it submitted this year; but I prophesy that the opponents of the measure will be beaten worse than in the congress possible period.

"The people of our state no longer care for the petty politics of public officials in cities and in counties, with the schools and the courts entangled therewith. Recent disclosures in San Francisco, Los Angeles and this county officials, has reached its culmination in non-partisan state elections."

CAR MEN RAISE WAGES.

Cleveland, O., May 15.—The Street Car Men's union has raised wages two cents an hour, compromising on their original demand of five cents. Officers of the company announced they would enforce the non-union shop in force when the men ask for the wage increase, but as no one seemed to get excited, except reporters looking for "live" news, it is said the matter is adjusted, and union conditions prevail.

BIG VERDICT FOR LOSS OF ARM.

Pottsville, Pa., May 15.—The supreme court sustains Schuykill county court's verdict of $6,195 to George Case, a carpenter, against the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company. The plaintiff's right arm was crushed by a heavy timber falling on it, due to the breaking of a chain. The decision is important, because it tests a law making a company liable in case of injury through defective tools.

ELECTRICIANS STAND FIRM.

Akron, O., May 15.—Striking electricians, are standing firm in their fight to better working conditions. Several contractors have signed the agreement demanded, and it is believed that others will take similar action within a short time, as the absence of strikebreakers is significant.

OHIO PLUMBERS TO CONVENE.

Hamilton, O., May 15.—The local union of plumbers and gas fitters is making arrangements for the convention of workers in this craft to be held in Hamilton, July 9 and 10. A large attendance is assured because of the advances made by these unionists during the past year.

ABOLISH SUNDAY WORK.

Boston, May 15.—Coal teamsters have obtained what they call a Sunday rest on mornings, Sundays and holidays. Formerly they were obliged to report for the barns each morning, Sundays and also on Sundays and holidays.

FLINTS ORGANIZE.

Toledo, Ohio, May 15.—Officers of the American Flint Glass Workers' union announce that a local of chimney makers has been organized at Sand Springs, Okla., and a local of mouldmakers and cutters at Cleveland, Ohio.

ADJUST DIFFERENCES.

New Orleans, May 15.—Bottle Beer Drivers' union has adjusted differences with employers. Numerous conferences between the parties resulted in the execution of harmonious relations without the aid of outside parties.

GRUNDY IS A BITTER LOSER

Philadelphia, May 15.—Furious over his failure to block the child labor bill, President Grundy of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' association has issued a public statement denouncing friends of the bill who would not agree to amendments "in some particulars."

The manufacturers declares this to be "a fanatical cruelty," which none will approve or condone when the public comprehends or appreciate it fully.

President Grundy—who is a mill owner—tells the public that bitter days are ahead for those who championed the bill, and he wants it understood that employers cannot be blamed when wreck and ruin overtakes this fair state. Thus is Mr. Grundy's dismal warning:

"The Pennsylvania Manufacturers' association feels that it should make a final statement regarding its attitude toward the manufacturing interests and mill which heretofore have afforded opportunity for livelihood and advancement to juveniles" will be passed against them.

The bill as passed by both houses, and signed by Gov. Brumbaugh, provides for a ninety-hour week, but not of these hours there must be a continuation school work between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. This was the feature opposed by the manufacturers. President Grundy says the bill is "not a 51-hour bill, but a 39-hour bill. Ha and his colleagues know full well that reduction in hours will force other employes to work shorter hours, because these employes depend on what President Grundy terms "juvenile workers."

Philadelphia, May 15.—School authorities in this city are preparing to spend $2,000,000 to enroll 100 public school teachers to establish the continuation schools demanded in the child labor bill, passed by the state legislature and approved by the governor.

LUDLOW'S COMPANION BLOT.

Toledo, O., May 15.—This is what the News-Bee editor thinks of the Lawson conviction at Trinidad:

"The conviction of John R. Lawson, Colorado coal strike leader, must go down in history as a companion blot to the Ludlow massacre.

"Both are concrete examples of how John D. Rockefeller, jr., punishes those who dare oppose his avowed plan to enforce the 'open shop' in American industry.

Ludlow women and children were shot and smothered at Ludlow, on land leased by the strikers, by coal company gunmen, under the auspices of Colorado's militia.

"Lawson was convicted of murdering a mine guard deputy. Not a single witness even pretended that Lawson did the shooting.

"The only claim of deputy attorneys general ordered by Gov. Carlson to prosecute Lawson is that he was in charge of the Ludlow tent colony the day the deputy was killed in a battle with gunmen.

"Overwhelming testimony showed that mine guards began the battle, that Lawson was not one of the company during the battle except to escort the superintendent's daughter out of danger.

"The verdict is intended by Rockefeller as a warning to labor leaders everywhere of what to expect if it opposes his 'open shop' plans."

MOTHERS' PENSION BILL.

Springfield, Ill., May 15.—The mothers' pension bill has passed its third reading in the house of representatives, and friends of the measure are confident of its passage. The measure amends the present law, and provides:

That every person who has been deserted by her husband for a period of two years and supported by its benefits as a mother and widow under the law; that in cases where the father has been dead but one year of his death, the widow may, by declaring her intentions properly, become entitled to the benefits of the law; that one of a home up to the value of $1,000 shall not render the mother ineligible, and that a small sum be paid to the mother with a large family is increased.

FAVORS PRIVATE ARMIES.

Washington, May 15.—Vice President Atterbury of the Pennsylvania Railroad company is a private army advocate, according to this testimony before the United States industrial relations commission:

Chairman Walsh—How many rifles do you keep on hand?

Atterbury—I don't know that we keep any, but we do everything that is legal and that is necessary to protect the running of our trains.

Chairman Walsh—Shouldn't the control of arms, forces, in your opinion, rest with the state?

Atterbury—Theoretically, yes; but practically, not if you can ever arrive at that solution.

BARBERS HAVE SHORTER HOURS

Ottawa, Ontario, May 15.—The Barbers' union has secured the passage of a city ordinance closing barber shops at 10 o'clock Saturday nights and nights preceding holidays. The barbers have secured the approval of a majority of their employers. The joint movement puts a stop to midnight labor.

ONTARIO BARBERS TO MEET.

Hamilton, Ontario, May 15.—The first convention of Barbers' unions in the Province of Ontario will be held in this city May 24. It is intended to organize an Ontario Barbers' Federation, that the interests of this craft may be better protected.

PASS SEMI-MONTHLY PAY BILL.

Madison, Wis., May 15.—The state senate has passed the semi-monthly pay bill, despite the opposition of railroad, mining, lumber and other corporations.

THEATERS SIGN AGREEMENTS.

Houston, Tex., May 15.—Moving picture houses in this city are signing agreements with the moving picture operators, stage employes, and musicians.

PLUMBERS ORGANIZE.

Hannibal, Mo., May 15.—Plumbers of this city have organized, and efforts are being made to organize the laundry workers, meat cutters and moving picture operators.

UNIONS' EXECUTIVE PRAISED

Haverhill, Mass., May 15.—Under the caption: "A Notable Response to the Emotion of Admiration for a Labor Leader," the Haverhill Gazette brings this glowing editorial tribute to President Gompers, who addressed a mass meeting in this city last week:

"Foremost labor leader of the country, head of the greatest federation in the history of the world, with a record unsurpassed by any of his contemporaries in the work he has performed for those who earn their living by the sweat of their brow and the cunning of their hands, the splendid ovation accorded by an audience that crowded City hall to the doors was the response to the emotion of a mighty admiration for Samuel Gompers. Wage workers and employes alike paid tribute to the labor leader and the man.

"Years of tireless effort on the public platform have not abated his eloquence of words. Crowned with the honors of over half a century in public service, he still shows the activity of the old days. With a voice as strong as the heard afar and, in utterances for which he is representative and for captains of industry as well, he has struck a note of peace and calls forth a response from the audience and mill which heretofore have afforded opportunity for livelihood and advancement to juveniles" will be passed against them.

The bill as passed by both houses, and signed by Gov. Brumbaugh, provides for a ninety-hour week, but out of these hours there must be a continuation school work between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. This was the feature opposed by the manufacturers. President Grundy says the bill is "not a 51-hour bill, but a 39-hour bill. Ha and his colleagues know full well that reduction in hours will force other employes to work shorter hours, because these employes depend on what President Grundy terms "juvenile workers."

Philadelphia, May 15.—School authorities in this city are preparing to spend $2,000,000 to enroll 100 public school teachers to establish the continuation schools demanded in the child labor bill, passed by the state legislature and approved by the governor.

LUDLOW'S COMPANION BLOT.

Toledo, O., May 15.—This is what the News-Bee editor thinks of the Lawson conviction at Trinidad:

"The conviction of John R. Lawson, Colorado coal strike leader, must go down in history as a companion blot to the Ludlow massacre.

"Both are concrete examples of how John D. Rockefeller, jr., punishes those who dare oppose his avowed plan to enforce the 'open shop' in American industry.

Ludlow women and children were shot and smothered at Ludlow, on land leased by the strikers, by coal company gunmen, under the auspices of Colorado's militia.

"Lawson was convicted of murdering a mine guard deputy. Not a single witness even pretended that Lawson did the shooting.

"The only claim of deputy attorneys general ordered by Gov. Carlson to prosecute Lawson is that he was in charge of the Ludlow tent colony the day the deputy was killed in a battle with gunmen.

"Overwhelming testimony showed that mine guards began the battle, that Lawson was not one of the company during the battle except to escort the superintendent's daughter out of danger.

"The verdict is intended by Rockefeller as a warning to labor leaders everywhere of what to expect if it opposes his 'open shop' plans."

MOTHERS' PENSION BILL.

Springfield, Ill., May 15.—The mothers' pension bill has passed its third reading in the house of representatives, and friends of the measure are confident of its passage. The measure amends the present law, and provides:

That every person who has been deserted by her husband for a period of two years and supported by its benefits as a mother and widow under the law; that in cases where the father has been dead but one year of his death, the widow may, by declaring her intentions properly, become entitled to the benefits of the law; that one of a home up to the value of $1,000 shall not render the mother ineligible, and that a small sum be paid to the mother with a large family is increased.

FAVORS PRIVATE ARMIES.

Washington, May 15.—Vice President Atterbury of the Pennsylvania Railroad company is a private army advocate, according to this testimony before the United States industrial relations commission:

Chairman Walsh—How many rifles do you keep on hand?

Atterbury—I don't know that we keep any, but we do everything that is legal and that is necessary to protect the running of our trains.

Chairman Walsh—Shouldn't the control of arms, forces, in your opinion, rest with the state?

Atterbury—Theoretically, yes; but practically, not if you can ever arrive at that solution.

BARBERS HAVE SHORTER HOURS

Ottawa, Ontario, May 15.—The Barbers' union has secured the passage of a city ordinance closing barber shops at 10 o'clock Saturday nights and nights preceding holidays. The barbers have secured the approval of a majority of their employers. The joint movement puts a stop to midnight labor.

ONTARIO BARBERS TO MEET.

Hamilton, Ontario, May 15.—The first convention of Barbers' unions in the Province of Ontario will be held in this city May 24. It is intended to organize an Ontario Barbers' Federation, that the interests of this craft may be better protected.

PASS SEMI-MONTHLY PAY BILL.

Madison, Wis., May 15.—The state senate has passed the semi-monthly pay bill, despite the opposition of railroad, mining, lumber and other corporations.

THEATERS SIGN AGREEMENTS.

Houston, Tex., May 15.—Moving picture houses in this city are signing agreements with the moving picture operators, stage employes, and musicians.

PLUMBERS ORGANIZE.

Hannibal, Mo., May 15.—Plumbers of this city have organized, and efforts are being made to organize the laundry workers, meat cutters and moving picture operators.

SPOTTERS" LAW ILLEGAL.

Boston, May 15.—It would be unconstitutional to pass a law making it a compelling railroads, before discharging or refusing employment to any employe, to permit him to make a statement in the presence of the person giving information.

This is the opinion of the state supreme court, which passed upon the question at the request of the state senate, now considering a bill to forbid "spotters" law.

The opinion, a majority one, answers three questions asked by the senate. The majority say: First, that the legislature may not enact legislation limiting the right of railroad corporations to discharge employes for any cause, second, that the legislature may not fix railroad employes, as a class, privileges not enjoyed by the rest of the community; third, that senate bill 39 is unconstitutional.

Justices Loring and Crosby transmitted a dissenting opinion.

CARPENTERS ARE ACTIVE.

Indianapolis, May 15.—Secretary Duffy of the Carpenters' union of America reports: Carpenters in Richmond, Ind., have established a five-cent increase in wages per hour since the strike that lasted less than a week. The minimum rate is now 40 cents per hour.

Strikes are in progress at Lancaster, Pa.; Franklin, Pa.; Clinton, Iowa, and Augusta, Ga. All of these are in fair shape for a successful issue, and only a small number of men are involved in each. Local unions of carpenters are out in support of an agreement entered into by the employers at Peoria.

The following local unions were organized during the month of April: Tampa, Fla.; Colton, Cal.; Whitehall, N. Y.; Hope, Ark.; Gardner, Mass.; Grand Island, Nebraska; Guthrie, Oklahoma, Okla.; Rhinelander, Wis.; Bunner, Wash.; Bloomington, Ind., and Bamberg, S. Carolina.

SAYS LAW DIDN'T PROTECT.

Toledo, O., May 13.—John Quinlivan, business agent of the local central body and vice president of the Ohio Federation of Labor, says that the law against blacklisting, which has been declared by the state supreme court, did not protect trade unionists in discharging workmen.

The decision followed the action of the United States supreme court in setting aside a similar law passed by Kansas, the court holding that workmen can quit work for any reason and employers have the same right to discharge.

"Employers have been taking advantage of that law," says Quinlivan, "and I am glad to see that in Ohio, where the law has been ineffective, if an employer wanted to discharge a man because of membership in a union he would do so anyhow, unless a strong union could protect him."

CONVICT LABOR TO END.

St. Paul, Minn., May 15.—The long agitation against convict labor in the city prison broom making plant, basketing fruit, furniture making, has assured a delegation of unionists be imposed the plan, and will be supported by the city council it will be discontinued. Nothing definite can be done before the passage of a bill, the council will compile a new budget. In the meantime, agitation will be continued.

CAR MEN WILL RUN JITNEYS.

San Francisco, May 15.—Because the United Railroads refuses to reinstate members of the Carmen's local union, these workers will start a jitney bus company. Leaders say that the company, and have asked the central body's support. The car men were discharged because they belonged to the union.

CITY PAYS UNION SCALE.

Ottawa, Ill., May 15.—The city has signed a new agreement with the Laborers' union rate of 27½ cents an hour pending negotiations between the union and private contractors. The city will thereafter recognize any price agreed to.

MACHINISTS MAKE GAINS.

Atlanta, Ga., May 15.—Officers of the Machinists' union report the signing of six agreements with employers in this city, increased wages and union shop conditions are provided for.

IMPROVE CONDITIONS.

Great Falls, Mont., May 15.—Brewery workers in this city have renewed their agreement with employers. Better working conditions are provided for.